

JPRS 75355

21 March 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2178



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

21 March 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2178

CONTENTS	PAGE
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
Youths Respond To Draft in Hau Giang Province (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Jan 80)	1
Training of Military Cadres Begins Throughout the Country (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 25 Jan 80)	2
Militia Forces Outline 1980 Training Program (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 21 Jan 80)	4
Detachment Edits Military Terminology Dictionary (Duong Ky Duc; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 21 Jan 80)	6
Ways To Prevent Theft of Goods Discussed (GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 10 Jan 80)	7
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID	
History of Vietnam-China Border in Tuyen Quang Area Reviewed (Nguyen Dinh Dan; NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Oct 79).....	11
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Drive To Issue Party Membership Cards Praised (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 80)	20
Party Chapter Meetings Play Important Role (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 23 Jan 80)	22
Ha Tuyen, Ha Nam Ninh Prepare To Issue Party Cards to New Members (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Jan 80)	24

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

More Youth To Be Admitted Into Party as Reserve Force
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 17 Feb 80) 25

Doing New Party Activities
(NHAN DAN, 22 Jan 80) 27

To Achieve Collective Mastery Is Both Goal, Motivation
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 1 Feb 80) 28

Editorial Urges People To Work Harder, Be More Creative
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 31 Jan 80) 31

Briefs
Party Membership Cards 33

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Economic Security-Protecting Task To Be Fulfilled by All
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 26 Jan 80) 34

Priority Use of Power, Water Declared
(NHAN DAN, 24 Jan 80) 36

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Report as of 15 January 1980
(NHAN DAN, 22 Jan 80) 37

Intensive Cultivation of Fifth-Month, Spring Rice Discussed
(NONG NGHIEP, 5 Jan 80) 39

Ways To Promote Production of Industrial Crops Discussed
(NONG NGHIEP, 20 Dec 79) 42

Briefs
An Giang Hog Population 45
Southern Winter-Spring Rice 45
Minh Hai Grain Collection 45
Hai Hung Spring Rice 45
Thai Binh Spring Rice 46
Paddy for Fertilizer 46
Potatoes for Fertilizer 46
Binh Tri Thien Rice 46

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Polish-Aided Prestressed Concrete Plant Inaugurated (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 80)	47
Bai Bung Paper Factory Nears Completion (Cao Viet Hoa; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 20 Jan 80)	48
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Protection of River-Transported Goods (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 24 Jan 80)	50
LABOR	
Premier's Directive Deals With Labor Productivity Emulation Movement (LAO DONG, 31 Jan 80)	52

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS RESPOND TO DRAFT IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Hau Giang Prepares for 1980 Inductions"]

[Text] Recently, tens of thousands of draft-age youths in Hau Giang Province have reported for military obligations for 1980. In Soc Trang City and in many villages and wards in the province about 100 percent of draft-age youths have enthusiastically complied on time.

In preparation for this year's induction work, as early as December 1979, the military draft councils in the province, districts and cities of Hau Giang have timely held conferences to assess the preliminary results, to review the strong and weak points in last year's induction work, and to draw experiences from the models which had fulfilled and overfulfilled conscription norms, such as Can Tho Municipality, Soc Trang City, O Mon, Long Phu and Chau Thanh districts and 25 other villages and wards in the province, while at the same time actively disseminating the meaning of the circular of the Ministry of Defense and of the provincial people's committee on military registration down to the grassroots level. The provincial military command has also conducted training sessions on military draft for echelons under its direct jurisdiction. The provincial military draft council has sent cadres down to the districts to help them expand the propaganda campaign and to relate closely induction work to other central tasks.

Recently, the localities in the province have begun a large-scale propaganda drive to incite the people's awareness of national defense and to disseminate the meaning of the movement to "develop our good nature and raise the combat strength" of the people's armed forces, using them as a stepping stone for good 1980 induction work. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group has conducted a political discussion on the historic mission of youth, focusing on all members and all youth strata, and working as a key link in coordination with other mass organizations in the propaganda work on induction.

Hau Giang has already restored military training on a permanent basis in the self-defense forces serving at organisms, enterprises, state farms, state forests, hospitals, schools, villages and wards, and has actively built and organized a pre-induction force.

9203

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING OF MILITARY CADRES BEGINS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Military Training"]

[Text] Units throughout the army are urgently preparing to carry out military training for cadres at various levels. This is one of the primary forms of on-the-job cadre training and a very important means of improving the quality of the ranks of cadres to meet the training, combat readiness and combat requirements of the people's armed forces.

Relying on training directives from above, mission requirements and the qualifications of the units' cadres, clearly identifying requirement objectives and program content and organizing study methods for each specific objective are essential to the development of successful training classes. Experience over many years indicates: any unit that arranges and divides labor rationally, routinely ensures that there are command, training and troop management cadres and, at the same time, ensures that all cadres -- from those who are in charge of units to those who assist installations, from command cadres to technical specialist cadres -- take turns in attending training before troop training, that unit has conceptual, ideological, organizational and behavioral unity, close coordination among various levels and sectors and, as a result, carries on training advantageously.

Due to the requirement for high combat readiness, the time for training classes should be brief and should be carefully prepared in content, concentrating on key points and tailored to the mission of each unit and the qualifications of each level in order to be realistic. Combat requirements demand that commanders thoroughly understand and deftly employ the party's military line and viewpoint. Cadres of various levels should continue to understand the operational objective, understand even more deeply strategic thinking, methods for conducting warfare, strategic operational methods and our way of fighting in the people's war to defend the fatherland and, on that basis, correctly resolve new problems raised in building, training, preparing for combat and combat. In training, alongside the portion on theory and principles considerable time should be reserved for practice. Tactical training should include practical drills on command. Technical and detachment tactical training should stress training on actual terrain.

Training on orders should be tailored to the actual troop situation, emphasizing the requirement for cadres to set examples in action while simultaneously upholding overall management responsibilities, resolutely contributing to strengthening army discipline and satisfactorily maintaining weapons and technical equipment under all circumstances. Being sure every subject of study is related to combat realities and employs combat experience is essential so cadres can bring to bear what they have studied to make combat command and training effective.

The quality of soldier and detachment training first of all depends on the qualifications of the ranks of cadre at the primary level. Therefore, cadres at the primary level should, in addition to studying training by level, be carefully trained both in content and in organizing soldier and detachment training methods, firmly grasp and satisfactorily carry out training procedures, and know how to employ combat experience in instruction so soldiers can immediately practice what they have learned, know how to combine education and training with management of discipline, and can put all of the unit's study, combat readiness, work and daily living activities on a regular, orderly basis.

To learn well, one must be taught well. Commanders of units on the one hand stringently carry out principles the upper level teaches the lower level, provide guidance on their own and, together with installations, research and prepare subject matter, directly teach a number of main lessons, and guide and control the entire training process; on the other hand, they select and train a rank of instructors which is skilled in theory and practice, ensure that cadres attending training are not only trained well in training subjects but also learn from the instructors everything from organizing training methods, giving orders, bearing and behavior to methods of maintaining training procedures.

The cadre's sense of awareness is the basic factor directly affecting the quality of training classes. Closely coordinating ideological work with organization, strictly executing training procedures, checking and evaluating results, and gaining experience promptly on each subject are practical measures that contribute to stimulating cadres to overcome difficulties and eagerly study and train. Profoundly aware of their responsibilities, cadres of units are striving to gain the highest results during the training period, to establish the basis for continuing self-study to achieve results throughout the entire year of training, to gradually improve their qualifications in a firm manner and to manage and command units well in training, combat readiness and combat.

6915

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA FORCES OUTLINE 1980 TRAINING PROGRAM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 80 p 1

Editorial: "Well-Achieving 1980 Militia, Self-Defense Forces Military Training Program"

Text Last year in the tense combat and combat readiness situation of our people's armed forces, the self-defense and militia forces in all local areas achieved a year of training with many good results.

Firmly coordinating training with combat and combat readiness, the military agencies of local areas and primary level units actively participated in achievement of the training program in a total manner, successfully achieving the training of management and command cadres, the training of militia and self-defense detachments and soldiers and universal military training for the entire population.

The combat and combat readiness mission in the present situation demands that the quality of militia and self-defense force training be further raised. Of first importance is to actively supplement the ranks of cadres engaged in training and the ranks of supervisory and command cadres at all primary levels. Cadres engaged in training assignments must have a firm grasp of the objective, requirements, theme, aims and methods of training and be skilled in technical and tactical subjects. Combat command cadres must firmly understand the themes and methods of organizing command and engaging in combat with the fundamental tactics, be skilled in methods of attack with high efficiency and great results, eliminating many enemy, protecting villages, state farms, enterprises and wards, protecting economic facilities, protecting the people, etc. Cadres at all levels must be able to undertake the mission of managing and commanding the unit at that level.

Because the militia and self-defense forces are forces which fight in place, usually operate in small units and utilize little to strike heavily, each individual and each unit must be well-trained in technical and tactical skills in accordance with combat plans. The training process must be firmly coordinated with production labor and combat readiness with skillful arrangement of the program and time and organization of forces to achieve good results in both training and other work missions. Under conditions in which high combat

readiness is required, each local area and primary level unit is able to organize periods of training in order to uphold the standards of units on the front line in accordance with the subjects necessary for the combat mission.

The use of combat experience must be fully emphasized in training and especially when combat occurs, units must promptly gain combat experience in order to immediately supervise units engaged in a mission at the front and to promptly publicize this experience to units engaged in training in the rear.

Training must be organized precisely in accordance with the stipulated objectives and program themes. Objectives must be classified prior to training. For old members of the militia and self-defense forces and military personnel serving from 2 years and up, the primary training is technical and technical review.

Each subject must be totally completed and fully understand with immediate application. Primarily emphasize study on the terrain and practice; and inspections must be held at the end of study to evaluate quality and to assure that 100 percent of the personnel have received training and been inspected.

Of further importance is the need to well-resolve the preparation of training fields, training aids, lessons, training detachments to serve as models and key training units, assuring safety during training and practice and resolutely making the training of militia and self-defense forces a procedure.

7300

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETACHMENT EDITS MILITARY TERMINOLOGY DICTIONARY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Duong Ky Duc: "Military Scientific Information Detachment Organizing Editing of 'Military Dictionary']"

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of National Defense issued a directive on editing the "Military Dictionary." In order to develop compliance with this important directive, the Military Scientific Information Detachment (Supreme Military Academy) on 19 January 1980 held a meeting of representatives from the scientific research bureaus of the various arms and branches of the service and scientific detachments throughout the army with those directly engaged in editing the dictionary in order to discuss specific plans. The "Military Dictionary" is the first official dictionary of our army in which the meaning of primary military technical terms are explained in Vietnamese. This is a fundamental document, serving as a basis for unifying the use of language in military scientific research and compiling and developing documents, orders, directives and troop training in the schools and units. This dictionary is also a tool for investigating and contributing toward raising the military knowledge of cadres and men in the people's armed forces.

Realizing the importance of the military terminology work, the various arms and branches and the technical sectors have expressed their determination in overcoming every difficulty in responsibility and working conditions in order to soon complete the "Military Dictionary" to serve the urgent needs of our army.

7300

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WAYS TO PREVENT THEFT OF GOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Jan 80 p 5

[Excerpt from a Report by the Head of the Department of River [Transport]: "What Can Be Done To Control the Theft of Goods in the River Transport Sector"; report given at a conference held in Hai Hung in November 1979 on protecting goods transported by river in the northern provinces]

[Text] A measure of decisive importance in the sector is to carry out, simultaneously, the proposals that the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the sectors and the localities open a political and ideological education propaganda campaign, improve the spirit of responsibility and the spirit of collective ownership and clearly determine the functions and duties of each sector, each echelon, each locality and each person in protecting state goods.

Increasing political and ideological awareness must be closely related to the ownership obligations and the system of responsibilities promulgated by the state. All sectors, echelons, localities and people must rely on their duties and manifest their ownership rights and obligations, strive to protect the goods and take full responsibility for the things that happen in their field of operations. There must be close cooperation between political and ideological education, organization and management and economic administration, internal prosecution and prosecution before the laws of the state.

Based on the tasks and duties of the transportation units promulgated by the department in Decision No 64 QD of 4 May 1976 and the duties of sailors promulgated by the ministry in Decision No 1941 QD of 12 August 1971, the implementation

of things at the units must be examined and, through this, the men must be enabled to thoroughly understand the duties, each person must be made to carry out his duties and, based on the duties, they must become involved in carrying out the system of responsibilities in accord with the stipulations in Council of Ministers' Decision No 217-CP.

In order to strengthen inspections concerning supervision of the sailors, depending on the conditions of each enterprise, the heads of the transportation units and coordination offices or the enterprise directors must organize conferences with the boat captains in order to assign tasks prior to a trip and to make investigations after each trip.

The units must constantly grasp the operational situation of the boats and always have just one unit leader or assistant leader at the alert post; the others must go make inspections along the routes in accord with the system of rotating alert duties once a month. The travel contents stipulated by the department must be carried out correctly. This is to be done in order to guide, inspect and supervise the boats in: carrying out the production and travel orders each trip; managing and filling out the daily deck logs, travel logs, sailor activity logs and property management logs; guarding and using the fuel, materials, tools and equipment on the boats; and carrying out the technical stipulations and the communications, labor discipline and commodity safety regulations. Places that do not have units must manifest the organizational and managerial responsibilities of the directors and strengthen the indirect cadres from the offices and sections to the boats in order to inspect the sailors.

The department and the enterprises will, together with the public security sector, stipulate the travel routes and rest stops of the boats. Docking facilities outside the stipulated places or travel outside the stipulated routes is illegal. In the coming period, the department and the transportation enterprises will restore operations and solidify and increase [the number of] patrol boats of the department in order to inspect the boats of the state enterprises, joint villages and cooperatives in each specific zone; they will make all-round inspections of the operations of the sailors, such as the number of sailors present and the use and writing of the travel and deck logs, and inspect the enforcement of discipline during the trips and the enforcement of the regulations for protecting goods and so on in order to

coordinate ship management and commodity management. The river route management stations must make patrols to control theft by sailors; the ports must organize things to inspect the boats in the zones managed by the port and oppose phenomena that give rise to difficulties and that lead to theft among the sailors and stevedores.

The river inspection stations and boats of the public security sector, the department, the enterprises and the local militia and self-defense forces will supervise the implementation of the stipulations for the sailors and detain and make records about boats that violate the stipulations to form a basis for prosecuting the sailors. In inspecting sailors, we only propose that the public security forces inspect the places where the boats dock in accord with each leg of the trip unified between two sectors. When the boats are travelling normally, especially in narrow and winding places along the river, if the boats are detained and made to stop or dock for inspection, there will be great difficulties concerning controlling the boats of the sailors, especially for boats that are pulled or pushed.

Educating and Deploying Sailors and Cadres

Based on the "stipulations concerning the range of responsibilities of the sailors" and the "stipulations concerning the scope of the tasks, powers and responsibilities and the work measures of the transport unit command section," the department and enterprises must prepare documents, organize training for the boat captains and sailors concerning commercial affairs and the receipt and delivery of goods and organize professional training for the leaders and assistant leaders of the transportation units by holding concentrated classes at the department's vocational school.

Unit cadres must carry out their stipulated duties correctly. If unit leaders or the command section cover up the theft of goods by sailors and allow this to have a bad effect on the unit and this is discovered by the enterprise director or other agencies, the unit leader must bear the responsibility and must be prosecuted. People who do not fulfill their responsibilities as unit leader or assistant leader must be resolutely replaced or dismissed.

As for transporting valuable types of goods such as food, fertilizer, gasoline, oil and so on, it is essential that good sailors be employed. Sailors who are not trusted fully must be assigned to transporting coal, rock, sand, gravel and so on. Sailors who steal things must be disciplined and assigned to other tasks; for example, they can be turned into repairmen or general laborers. People who have committed major crimes or who have committed crimes more than once must be resolutely prosecuted before the law and dismissed. Prosecution and discipline must be carried out quickly and strictly and there must be close coordination between internal prosecution and prosecution according to state laws. All cases of theft that have occurred up to the present must be prosecuted.

In order to mobilize the sailors to do the work and put a stop to negative manifestations in transportation, in the management regulations at each enterprise and unit, the following matters must be put forth and carried out seriously:

The unit cadres and indirect cadres and employees must be strictly prohibited from going to the boats to request fuel and goods (such as rice, flour, sugar, milk, cement and so on) or to incite or force the sailors to give them "gifts" but must instead refuse such offers.

Unit and indirect cadres who work on the boats must pay the sailors in accord with the system they enjoy (such as wages, food allowances, grain coupons and so on).

The units must strictly prosecute and discipline those people who permit or conceal crimes or take bribes from the sailors.

11943
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HISTORY OF VIETNAM-CHINA BORDER IN TUYEN QUANG AREA REVIEWED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 5, Oct 79 pp 28-32, 42

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Dan: "Some Features of Our Country's Tu Long Copper Mine, Which Was Occupied by the Chinese Feudalists"]

[Text] Many researchers have extensively studied the bronze-age culture in Vietnam. This article will seek to clarify some features of a special event: the French imperialists and the Chinese feudalists colluding to detach Vietnam's Tu Long copper mine and brazenly cede it to China.

Vietnam's Ancient Copper Objects and Coins

"Vietnam has many copper mines and also has many tin, lead, zinc, and other mines. After passing through the interminably long period of the stone age our ancestors, with their creative hands and minds, invented techniques for smelting metals, first copper and then bronze."¹

The bronze-age culture was very rich, with many unique designs. It included tools, weapons, articles, and ornaments.

"The many molds for casting bronze items, the unfinished bronze artifacts, and the bronze cinders found in many places, from Lang Son to Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, etc., proved that the Vietnamese bronze industry developed on the spot."²

The Vietnamese bronze culture spread northward to Yunnan and Sichuan, and southward to Malaya and Indonesia.³ Thus our bronze objects were spread over a very large area and the quantity of bronze items we produced must have been considerable.

In addition to bronze items there were copper coins. People researching Vietnamese money have found copper coins with the four words "Thien Duc Thong Buu." Perhaps they were copper coins of the Early Ly Dynasty. Ly Bon defeated the Liang troops, proclaimed himself the Southern Emperor, named his country Van Xuan, and took the reign title Thien Duc.⁴

In the period during which the Chinese feudalists ruled Vietnam, they continued to use Vietnamese copper money and set up mints in Vietnam, although they always used Chinese reign titles. "Archaeologists have found many coins of the Tang Dynasty in our country, such as "Kai Yuan Tung You" coins (713-741), "Gan Yuan Tung Bao" coins (758-760), etc. At the end of the Tang Dynasty, in addition to coins minted by the court there were those minted by the localities. There have been found "Kai Yuan" coin molds made of stone in the area of Mt. Voi, near the city of Thai Nguyen."⁵

After Vietnam escaped from the ruling yoke of the foreign Chinese feudalists, all of our dynasties minted copper coins. The historical annals record them carefully, and the surviving books on ancient money afford additional proof. Scholars of Vietnam's currency and economy of the past have affirmed that ancient Vietnamese currency was based on a copper standard. Vietnamese copper coins even had value abroad. Le Quy Don recorded that "the book 'Song Hui Yao' stated that according to the court official Chu Cheng Chen, when he was an official in Guangzhou he noted that barbarian merchants, who often travelled to and from Giao Chau to trade, brought in Le and Sa Lap coins, which disturbed the Chinese currency system. Those coins had been minted by our country's Early Le Dynasty. On one side of the coins there were the words 'Thien Phuc Tran Bao.' On the obverse side there was the word 'Le.' Such coins still exist, but in small numbers."⁶ Thien Phuc was the reign title of King Le Dai Hanh (981-1006).

No one has yet calculated the quantity of money in circulation during the feudal dynasties. But if one begins with the 3,108,169 copper coins that were in the royal treasury in 1847 and estimates that the number in circulation was 10 times greater, and that half of the coins were copper and the other half were zinc, the quantity of copper required would have had to have amounted to tens of thousands of tons.⁷

If one includes the copper in the form of objects, such as bronze bells and statues in the pagodas and the bronze cannon (such as those in the Hue Citadel), as well as the copper used for other purposes, the quantity of copper had to be very great.

Where did our ancestors obtain that copper? We shall discuss that question.

The Ancient Copper Mines of Vietnam

According to Nguyen Thais "Du Dia Chi," written about 1435, "Hung Hoa produces three grades of gold, puresilver, copper, and tin."⁸ In Tuyen Quang Province, "Luc An District produces lead and copper."⁹ In Thai Nguyen Province, "Dinh Hoa District produces silver, copper, lead, and gold"¹⁰; in Lang Son Province "Van Uyen District produces copper and silver"¹¹; and in Cao Bang Province "Truc Son District produces copper."¹² The notes regarding that province also stated that "The Bao Nang mine produces very good iron and copper.... Na Mieu Market produces iron and occasionally copper. To the west of Bang Lung Market there is copper. To the right of Quang Bach Market there is copper."¹³

If we make a simple calculation we see that according to the "Du Dia Chi" Vietnam at the beginning of the Le Dynasty there were nine locations with copper mines. Four hundred years later, during the Nguyen period, according to a list of "Mines in Vietnam during the first half of the 19th Century" compiled by Phan Huy Le, we see that the distribution of copper mines had changed: there was one mine in Quang Nam and one mine in Thanh Hoa, there were two mines in Tuyen Quang, and there were five mines in Hung Hoa.

The above data prove that in Vietnam of the past new copper mines were always being discovered, in order to meet the increasing need for copper, especially after some mines were depleted and had to close, such as the Phong Du mine¹⁴ and the mines in Thai Xuong and Hung Hoa.¹⁵ But sometimes it was necessary to reopen old mines which had been closed because they had been depleted. For example, "In the 18th year of the reign of Cank Hung (1757) in the time of King Hien Ton the official governing Vi Xuyen District in Tuyen Quang Province, Hoang Van Ky, was allowed to reopen the Tu Long copper mine. Previously, the Tu Long mine had been listed in the tax books but had been long abandoned. Now Van Ky submitted an application to reopen it."¹⁶ Also in 1757, "in November the official Huan was allowed to reopen the Sang Moc copper mine. The Sang Moc copper mine had been long abandoned and had paid no taxes. Now, the official, Nguyen Dinh Huan, requested permission to use his own money to hire people to work the mine, which would be taxed after 5 years."¹⁷ Only 2 years later, in March 1759, the Court allowed Nguyen Phuong Dink to reopen the Trink Lan copper mine in Hung Hoa, which had also been long abandoned. He was permitted to keep the profits from the first 3 years of operation, after which the mine would be taxed. In April, the Court allowed Nguyen Dinh Thuong to open the Hoai Vien mine in Lang Son (in Loc Binh Prefecture) and allowed the official Huan to open the Sang Moc, An Han, and Liem Toan mines in Thai Nguyen.¹⁸ And in August 1760 the Court "sent an official to collect taxes at the Dau Sung and Ngoc Tuyen copper mines in Hung Hoa."¹⁹

According to the regulations regarding the opening of mines, the person responsible for opening the mine had to invest capital and provide equipment for smelting the copper ore. He did not have to pay taxes during the first 5 years of its operation. Copper is a metal of strategic importance with regard to national defense and the economy, so its exploitation, transportation, and sale were tightly regulated.

Thanks to those regulations, which "benefitted both the state and the private individual," "many mines were opened" in a short period of time. In general, the mines were very profitable for the operators and for the state treasury. "With regards to the profitability of the mines, mostly in Tuyen Quang, Hung Hoa, Thai Nguyen, and Lang Son, the gold, silver, copper, and tin that was produced was very profitable and the state treasury was enriched by the taxes paid by the mines."²⁰ We regret that there has been no analysis of the types of mines and of the amount contributed by each mine. But it was noted that "of all our country's copper mines, the Tu Long mine is best of all, and our country's finances depend on it."²¹ Let us seek to gain better understanding of the famous Tu Long copper mine.

On the Tu Long Copper Mine

1. It is certain that the Tu Long mine had been exploited long before Nguyen Trai referred to it in his "Du Dia Chi."

Phan Huy Chu stated very clearly that "In the Vinh Thinh period (1688) of the reign of Chinh Hoa the Tu Long mine was taken by the Chinese and it was not regained until the reign of Bao Thai (1728), after long negotiations. From that point on taxes were collected by a local notable named Hoang."²²

In 1861 the Confucian scholar Dang Xuan Bang wrote in his local guidebook "Tuyen Quang Tinh Phy" that "The Tu Long mine lies within the village of Tu Long in Vinh Tuy District. The annual tax amounts to 12,000 catties of copper and 80 taek of silver. Correctly speaking, the mine has mixed deposits of copper and silver, so it is also called a silver mine. Near the mine there are more than 20 boulders of lodestone. The area containing that rock is more than a mau in extent. At Binh Di (not very far away) there is another copper mine. Every year it must pay taxes of 1,000 catties."²³

2. How was Tu Long exploited?

According to Dang Xuan Bang, there were 230 workers at the mine, and each received a monthly salary of one tael of silver.

Each worker at the mine wore around his head a band to which there was affixed in front an iron cylinder. In the iron cylinder there was placed a wax candle, which illuminated the working area so that the copper could be mined. The mine workers entered the shafts carrying picks. When they encountered rock they broke through it, and when they encountered earth they scooped it up and threw it outside. As the shaft deepened they shored it up with timbers to prevent it from collapsing. The mine shafts were usually dug into the sides of hills. Each mine consisted of two parallel shafts. Passageways were dug to connect the two shafts. Thereby, air flow and light were not impeded. When the shafts were flooded and there was no drainage from them, bamboo buckets were used to bail out the water. If the light was poor (because of a lack of air) or water backed up in the mine and could not be drained via the two shafts, it was necessary to dig an additional shaft and use bamboo pipes to drain the water.

Every 15 days, every 2 or 3 months, or at times every 6 months, veins of pure copper were discovered. The color of the veins of pure copper was bright red. The veins of copper mixed with silver were streaked with white and red. The large veins were as big as barrels, while the small veins were only as big as chicken eggs.

Coal was used to smelt the copper at the Tu Long mine. The coal was obtained from Mt. Than Son. There was a coal mountain in Binh Di Village, Vinh Tuy District.²⁴ A member of the Ma clan in Thao Binh Village, the last Vietnamese to operate the Tu Long copper mine, related that copper was smelted on the

spot by using coal from Binh Di, and a certain kind of metal was brought from Chiem Hoa to mix with the copper. Tu Long copper was used all over Vietnam.²⁵

3. The output of the Tu Long copper mine.

Between 1816 and 1850 the copper taxes of the Nguyen Dynasty amounted to between 13,300 and 14,600 catties a year. The Tu Long mine had to pay 12,000 catties a year, or 82 to 90 percent of the total. Including the Binh Di copper mine (near Tu Long), which paid 1,000 catties a year, the mines in that area paid nearly 100 percent of Vietnam's copper mine taxes at that time. (In addition, the Tu Long mine had to pay 80 taels of silver a year, a considerable sum in those days.)

In addition to mine taxes, ferry boat taxes also had to be paid in kind. Near Tu Long there were two ferry boat docks which had to pay annual taxes: the Binh Kinh dock paid 2,000 catties of copper and the Bac Tu dock paid 1,000 catties, a total of 3,000 catties. As far as is known, only those two docks had to pay taxes in copper.

The copper the state collected in taxes was insufficient, so it had to buy more. As far as is known, it bought copper only at Tu Long. "When people were sent to Tuyen Quang Province to buy Tu Long copper they were provided in advance money to pay the merchants. Every year the fixed sum was 100,000 catties, at the price of 40 quan per 100 catties."²⁶

If we add the copper paid in mine and ferry dock taxes to the copper sold to the state, we can imagine the importance of the copper produced at the Tu Long mine. But even more significant was the fact that that production was one of the attractions of our country which were coveted by the Chinese officials, who sought every means to take it over. And although he was taking into consideration only the mine and ferry dock taxes, the translator of the book "Tuyen Quang Tinh Phu" felt sorry for Vietnam: "Therefore, the ceding to China of Tu Long and the villages of Binh Di and Phan Vu was an enormous loss for Vietnam. All Vietnamese regarded that copper mining area as an Eldorado which they had always been able to defend; although they had had to fight fiercely, they had won glorious victories."²⁷

4. The position of the Tu Long copper mine.

According to the book "Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi," in the Son Xuyen area of Tuyen Quang Province "Mt Tu Long is more than 100 miles north of Vinh Tuy District. It is shaped like a dragon, so it is called Mt Long. It is very high, and there are mountains all around it. It produces lodestone and copper, and also silver, so it is called both a copper mine and a silver mine."²⁸

Mt Tu Long was located near many other mountains the most noteworthy of which was Mt Lao Quan: "Mt Lao Quan, more than 200 miles northeast of Vinh Tuy District, connects with Mt Tu Long. The Do Chu River is also located

there. The mountain is very high, and there are many luxuriant old trees whose trunks are so big that it takes ten people to reach around them. In ancient times there was an old man who exorcised spirits there and helped the local people, so the mountain was named Mt Lao Quan. It is a very high mountain west of the Lo River."²⁹ In the local geography "Tinh Quang Tinh Phu," Dang Xuan Bang referred to Mt Tu Long and Mt Lao Quan in a similar manner.

On an old map of Indochina there are clearly marked the locations of "Tu Loung" (Tu Long) and "Mt Lao Chun Shan" (Mt Lao Quan), between 104 and 105 degrees latitude and near the 23d parallel. To the east was the "Pan Lung Chiang" River (Ban Long Giang), which flowed into the Lo River. To the west was the "Chou Che Ho" (Do Chu) River, which merged with the Chay River. But all of those locations, transliterated from Chinese, were far from the border and lay deep within Vietnamese territory. Even one who was not skilled in optics or geography could see that.

In the northwestern corner of a map of Tuyen Quang Province by Dang Xuan Bang those locations were correctly identified, along with other details, such as the names of the villages in the canton of Tu Long--Tu Thanh, Tu Nghia, Tu Hoa, Tu Long, Tu My, Nam Dang, and Tu Nham--and of the canton of Phuong Do--Binh Di, Phan Vu, etc--which were under the administration of Vinh Tuy District, Yen Binh Prefecture. In the far north there were drawn the Lao Quan Son mountain chain, and on both sides of the Do Chu River there were drawn curved-roofed temples containing steles. On the large stele there were the words "Stele Marking Our Territory" and on the small stele there were the words "Stele Marking Chinese Territory." They were steles set up to mark the border between the two countries. On one side of the river there were the cantons of Tu Long and Phuong Do, which belonged to Vietnam. The other side was Yunnan, in China.

With regard to the Do Chu River, the "Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi" stated: "The Do Chu River, 172 miles northwest of Vinh Tuy District, begins in Van Son District ("Wen Shan" on the map of Indochina) in China's Kai Huo Prefecture. The river marks the boundary between China and Tuyen Quang Province. Neither our country nor China dares violate it."³⁰ A stele on the Chinese side of the border was inscribed as "Here our official Shi Gang, following the orders of Yuan Tuan, Governor of Yunnan, on 7 September 1728 met with the Giao Chi [Vietnam] emissary Nguyen Huy Nhuan and reached an agreement to make a small river south of Ma Tan ("Ma Kuan" on the map of Indochina?) the border. Giao Chi called that river the Do Chu. We followed instructions and set up a border marker north of that river. Thereafter the border was permanently established and will never change."³¹

So much for China's "pledge" and for the border being "permanently established and never changing"! When Vietnam was occupied by the French imperialists the Chinese feudalists, fishing in troubled water, broke their commitment, destroyed the border markers, crossed the Do Chu River, and occupied hundreds of square kilometers of our territory. In Tu Long they took the villages of

Tu Long, Tu Hoa, Tu Nghia, Tu Thanh, and Tu My, and in Phuong Do they took the villages of. That was the Vietnamese Eldorado the Chinese feudalists had long coveted. In addition to the very rich Tu Long copper mine discussed above, there were iron, coal, and copper mines in Binh Di, and in Tu Hoa there was the Nam Dang silver mine, which paid an annual tax of 30 catties of silver. The Bac Tu ferry dock on the Do Chu River in the village of Tu Hoa and the Binh Kinh ferry dock in the village of Phan Vu also took in large amounts of money every year. That large area is now, very regretfully, under the control of China!³²

In the "Lost Territory" documents³³ made public in February and March 1979, Vietnam expressed its good will and readiness to discuss with China the matter of fixing a border based on that delineated by the French and the Qing Court in the 1887 and 1895 treaties, and regarding that as "the historical border." That border had been agreed to in 1957 and 1958 by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Labor Party (the present Vietnam Communist Party) and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Furthermore "in documents exchanged between them the Vietnamese government and the Chinese government many times acknowledged that historical border." "It is a complete border, both on the land and in the Gulf of Tonkin, with an historical basis in the long political life of the two people, with solid value regarding international law, and with ample reasons to be recognized." "However, it must be noted that the negotiation and signing of the border delineation treaty were carried out simultaneously with the negotiation and signing of a commercial treaty between the French and the Qing Court. The Qing Court endeavored to connect the two matters to create pressure on France. In the process of the negotiations, in order to resume trading with China at an early date, set up consulates in China, and rapidly carry out a plan to pacify Vietnam, France ceded to the Qing Dynasty Cape Bac Luan, the Giang Binh area, the cantons of Bat Trang-Kien Duyen, Deo Luong, and Tu Long, and a number of other places, to the detriment of the Vietnamese people."³⁴

In this article we had dealt only with the border in relation to the Tu Long copper mine. In accepting the above-mentioned historical border, the loss regarding the Tu Long copper mine alone proves that in relations with China, Vietnam always maintains an altitude of good will.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Lich Su Viet Nam" [History of Vietnam], Vol. 1, Social Science Publishing House, Hanoi 1971, pp 37-38. Emphasis by author.
2. Op. Cit., p 47.
3. Op. Cit., p 48.
4. See J. Silvertre, "Notes pour servir a la recherche et an classement des monnaies et medailles d'Annam et de la Cochinchine francaise," Saigon, Imp. Nationale 1883. Also, Desire Lacroix, "Numismatique annamite," 1900.

5. "Lich Su Viet Nam," p 124.
6. Le Quy Don, "Van Dai Loai Ngu," Saigon, 1973, p 443. In fact, as early as Dinh Tien Hoang (968-980) there were "Thai Binh Hung Bao" coins.
7. Gia Long stipulated that each quan would weigh 2 catties, 10 tael. Each tael was 38.3 grams and each quan weighed 1.8033 kilograms. See NGHIEN CUU KINH TE , No 5-6, 1978.
8. Nguyen Trai, "Du Dia Chi." Translated by Tran Tuan Khai, Saigon, 1966, p 76.
9. Op. Cit., p 81.
10. Op. Cit., p 107.
11. Op. Cit., p 111.
12. Op. Cit., p 116.
13. Op. Cit., pp 16, 17.
14. "Dai Nam Thuc Luc," Social Science Publishing House, Vol XVII, p 250.
15. Op. Cit., Vol XXXI, p 58.
16. "Lich Trieu Hien Chuong Loai Chi," pp 459-461.
17. Op. Cit., p 461.
18. Op. Cit., p 463.
19. Loc. Cit.
20. Op. Cit., p 465.
21. Op. Cit., p 461.
22. Loc. Cit.
23. Dang Xuan Bang, "Tuyen Quang Tinh Phu." Original in Chinese. Bonifacy, a colonel in command of the border area during the period of French rule, translated it into French under the title "La province de Tuyen Quang, composition litteraire de M. Dang Xuan Bang." Hanoi, Haiphong, Imprimerie d'E.O. 1923. The book was translated in its entirety and includes many reliable notes regarding people and geography based on families which had been in the locality many years, including the Ma clan referred to in historical annals of the Le period. Bonifacy, who admired Dang Xuan Bang both for his work and as a person, wrote in his introduction that

Dang Xuan Bang was born in 1828 in the village of Hanh Thien, the canton of Hanh Thien, the district of Giao Thuy, the prefecture of Xuan Truong, the province of Nam Dinh. In 1849 he passed the "cu nhan" examination and in 1859 he passed the "tien si" examination. He was then appointed to govern the prefecture of Yen Binh in Tuyen Quang Province. There he wrote a local geography, "Tuyen Quang Tinh Phy." Later he served as an official in Ninh Binh and Hai Duong. Soon after the French took Tonkin he resigned and returned to his home village to teach. He died in July 1910, in the fourth year of the reign of Duy Tan, at the age of 82. The translator thought that the information in "Tuyen Quang Tinh Phu" was very accurate, and was unequalled for its treatment of ethnic groups.

24. Op. Cit., p 32.
 25. Bonifacy (footnote 6, p 68), obtained the information from the Ma and Hoang families in Binh Di--families which had a tradition of operating the mines and collecting ferry dock taxes in the area.
 26. "Dai Nam Thuc Luc," second part, chapter 175, November 1836.
 27. Bonifacy, op. cit., footnote 6, p 68.
 28. "Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi," Tuyen Quang Province, p 21.
 29. Op. Cit., p 19.
 30. Op. Cit., p 22.
 31. Op. Cit., p 31.
 32. Bonifacy, "Les mines de la province de Tuyen Quang en 1861, "extrait d'une monographie," REVUE INDOCHINOISE, July 1912, p 17, includes a map showing the old and new boundaries.
 33. The first "Lost Territories" document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, concerning the Chinese authorities' stepped-up armed activities along the Vietnamese border and their feverish preparations for war against Vietnam, made public in Hanoi on 14 February 1979, began as follows: "The border between Vietnam and China was fixed by treaties signed between the French Government and the Qing Court (China) in 1887 and 1895, and was marked by official boundary markers."
- The second "Lost Territories" document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, regarding the provocations of the Chinese authorities and their encroachments on Vietnamese territory, was made public on 15 March 1979.
34. Excerpt from the second "Lost Territories" document, made public 15 March 1979.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DRIVE TO ISSUE PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS PRAISED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Issuance of Party Membership Cards: a Very Important Organizational and Ideological Work"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the party, the party Central Committee has decided to issue membership cards to party members for the first time. This is an important fact marking the growth of our party and is a large-scale political activity, "having a profound meaning in political education toward raising ever higher party consciousness, the revolutionary fighting spirit, awareness of internal discipline and unity; promoting the 'movement to build a strong, stable and pure party,' regulating the management of membership and preventing the enemy as well as bad elements from slipping into the party" (according to a directive of the Party Central Committee).

All party organizations in the people's armed forces must actively develop ideological and organizational work in order to carry out with the highest results the Party Central Committee's directive regarding the issuance of membership cards. The party is the decisive factor in the growth and maturity and the victory of the armed forces. In the face of the present situation and revolutionary tasks, the effort to raise party quality and strengthen party leadership is the key element in improving the combat strength and combat readiness of our people's armed forces. More than ever, the party organizations within the armed forces must be truly strong, stable and pure in order to be able to lead them in carrying out successfully all tasks in the most difficult and complicated circumstances. This, first of all, calls for implementing properly the ideological and organizational work, conferring upon party members sufficient qualities and genuine capabilities to become a resolute leader, a loyal servant of the people, and a true vanguard warrior in the task of protecting and building the fatherland. A party member must always set an example, and take the lead in fulfilling successfully all revolutionary duties and in leading the masses to do the same.

The issuance of party membership cards is an important political movement aimed at raising the quality of party members and at strengthening party leadership.

This can't be a simple business operation. First of all, it is a large-scale political activity designed to educate party members to improve their knowledge about the nature of the party and about membership conduct, to carry out properly self-criticism and criticism within the party, and assess correctly and accurately the strong and weak points in each member's conduct so as to help all members, cadres as well as the rank and file, to strive toward perfection in a correct manner. Keeping this correct assessment in mind, we will "issue membership cards only to those who have good behavior and have fulfilled their tasks."

While carrying out properly this wave of political activity among party members, we must also take good measures to promote the masses' enthusiasm about contributing to party building. We must understand clearly the vanguard role of the party in the revolution and grasp firmly the meaning and purpose of the issuance of party membership cards. Certainly, non-party cadres and warriors will actively contribute to criticizing party members, thus helping party chapters to assess their conduct with additional accuracy. Through the present drive of issuing party membership cards the relationship between the party and the masses will be closer, the prestige of the party will be higher; therefore, the masses will have more trust and more esteem for party members; the movement for revolutionary action will gain in dimensions.

The factor which has the most important meaning in the issuance of party membership cards is to conclude with accuracy, and in compliance with principles and procedures on whether a member has good conduct. This is a responsibility for all party echelons and members. In examining the conduct of party members, each party echelon and each party member must firmly grasp the criteria, task, role and position of a party member in the present revolutionary stage, focusing not on superficialities or minor details in everyday life but rather on problems related to principles, political views, capability and level of knowledge.

As an important political movement, the work of issuing party membership cards must be achieved in a very righteous way, in conformity with procedures and principles, linking closely ideological work to organizational work, stepping up criticism and self-criticism, sincerely and honestly, paying heed to the masses' viewpoints, and always coupling this work with the task of boosting the combat strength and combat readiness of the people's armed forces.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CHAPTER MEETINGS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

Editorial: "Improving Quality of Party Chapter Activities"

Text A party chapter conference is the place where party members discuss, deliberate and reach full understanding on every line, doctrine and policy of the party, the military mission and directives and resolutions from higher echelons; and the location where the intelligence of party members is concentrated and proper leadership resolutions outlined based on the specific mission and situation of the unit. The party chapter conference is also a location where, through discussion, study and efforts in criticism, the party members unceasingly improve their viewpoints, stands and ideology, raise their standards and knowledge in all aspects, strengthen unity and strive to overcome every occurrence of deviated ideology and actions contrary to party member quality. Therefore, the party chapter conference must full express the leadership and educational spirit of party organization.

A good party chapter conference must be political activity assisting the party member in upholding his viewpoints, stand, revolutionary quality, operational ability and knowledge in all aspects. Each period of party chapter activity must be one in which the party member more fully recognizes new problems, clearly recognizes the position and responsibility of the party member and clearly recognizes the need for thought and action during the new period in order to achieve the party line and policy and the leadership mission of the party chapter and his own responsibility.

During the present situation, the party chapter conference must cause party members to clearly understand the plots and nature of the foe and the new mission of the revolution, the army and his own unit; have a firm stand, have a proper and scientific method of acknowledgement of the practical situation, clearly recognize the mistakes, accurately evaluate active and negative aspects, clearly recognize causes and know methods of action; and uphold the vanguard role of the communist party member, leading and attracting the masses in outstandingly achieving every revolutionary mission.

In order to achieve the requirements above, each party chapter conference must have clear objectives and clearly outline the subjects for discussion, deliberation and determination. Depending on the specific situation of the unit,

a monthly party chapter conference must be held to discuss and resolve a number of the most urgent and key problems and to have an effect of increasing the combat strength of the party or making a change in the situation of the unit, further advancing unit activity.

Total leadership by the party chapter is found in the entire work process. In each meeting, it is absolutely unnecessary to uniformly treat all work aspects and to extensively argue many problems, wasting time with few results. It is necessary to overcome a situation in which the party chapter meeting continues to review and evaluate weaknesses and shortcomings in a general manner, issuing resolutions month after month which resemble the month before. At the same time, the party chapter meeting must overcome a situation in which insignificant and detailed discussions are held concerning methods which are within the scope of organization and achievement by the cadre in charge and the agency.

Upholding party chapter activity quality is the responsibility of every party member but first of all of the secretary and chapter committee. Before each meeting, the chapter committee must hold careful discussions and exchanges of opinion and propose key matters closely connected with the unit situation in order to hold concentrated and quality discussions when the conference is held. Party members are informed beforehand of the meeting theme and should concentrate all thinking in order to present specific opinions in the meeting concerning the situation, results, weaknesses and strong points of the party chapter in resolution achievement and to propose leadership policies and methods, avoiding methods of citing proof and tediously long discussion without presenting effective and helpful opinions.

To be consistent with the conditions of high combat readiness at the present time, party chapter meetings should be extremely short and concise with effective themes. The party chapter conference is the location where the collective leadership and educational and combat spirit of the party chapter is expressed in the most concentrated manner. Under any situation or environment, unceasing improvement and elevation of party chapter activity quality is consistently an important matter directly related to increasing the leadership of the party organization.

7300
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA TUYEN, HA NAM NINH PREPARE TO ISSUE PARTY CARDS TO NEW MEMBERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Ha Tuyen, Ha Nam Ninh Prepare To Issue Party Membership Cards During 3 February Phase"]

[Excerpt] VNA--Sixty-two party installations with more than 2,500 party members from Ha Tuyen Province have been chosen to prepare to issue party membership cards in the 3 February 1980 phase. All the aforementioned party organizations and chapters have stringently reviewed criticism and self-criticism, and conferred with the people before classifying and certifying that the people are sufficiently qualified to receive the party card. Party organizations have all completed instructing party members how to write affidavits, verify records and prepare lists of party members who meet standards for receiving the party card. Each party chapter has plans for helping party members not issued party membership cards in this phase to see their shortcomings and ways to overcome them in order to be qualified to receive party cards in later phases.

District and city party committee members are dividing up to go down to the grass-roots level to monitor and supervise preparations for issuing party cards and to encourage the people to step up control of drought, sowing and transplanting the winter-spring crop, maintaining security and combat readiness, and normalizing the life of the people.

Three hundred twenty-four grass-roots party organizations in 15 districts and cities in Ha Nam Ninh Province, and four units directly subordinate to its provincial party committee have certified that more than 12,000 party members are sufficiently qualified to be issued party cards during the 3 February 1980 phase. The districts of Vu Ban, Nam Ninh, Y Yen and Duy Tien have between 22 percent and 37 percent of the party members in the district receiving party cards in the 3 February 1980 phase.

The aforementioned party installations have devoted attention to conferring with the people in classifying and certifying the qualifications of the party members. Each party installation has measures for training and educating party members not sufficiently qualified to be issued the party card in this phase to continue to correct deficiencies, go all-out in training and improve themselves in order to be qualified to receive the party card in later phases.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MORE YOUTHS TO BE ADMITTED INTO PARTY AS RESERVE FORCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Give Advanced Training to Reserve Force"]

[Text] In the phases of emulation celebrating the party's anniversary, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and our country's young generation have scored many brilliant achievements in productive labor, practiced thrift and prepared for combat readiness. These achievements are closely linked with the positive results of the "The Union as a whole participates in party building" movement, a political movement of important meaning that fulfills the urgent need to make the party membership younger and to raise the fighting power of the basic party organizations and at the same time satisfies the dear aspirations of millions of Youth Union members and youths who are striving to become party members.

Through this movement, a large group of Youth Union members has enthusiastically taken the lead in the youths' rising revolutionary movements, which are linked with the revolutionary movements of the working people and people's armed forces. The Youth Union's practical activities and rich political life have provided millions of members with advanced training in the communist ideals and philosophy of life, in the party's political line and proud revolutionary traditions and in the criteria for the communist party members. Nearly 500,000 outstanding Youth Union members who have stood out in the movement have been introduced by the Youth Union to the party. In the first phase, 75,000 young comrades have become party members. Nearly 1 million progressive youths who have been tested and hardened in the "3 Assaults for collective mastery" movement have been admitted into the Youth Union. With 4.5 million members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, our party has had a strong reserve force. This is a reliable succeeding force.

Our party has provided advanced training to classes of youths having political qualities and the capacity to engage in revolutionary activities. The youths have taken turns fighting under the party banner and defeated one aggressive force after another. These youths reflect the great vitality of

our army. The youths are also the assault force in the struggle for socialist transformation and construction, on the productive labor front, and build the new system, the new culture, the new life and the new man.

Groups of revolutionary youths having full vitality are being added to the party's force. The party ranks are getting younger. In the year that marks half a century of activities, our party can make its ranker even younger by fully considering and admitting more of the Youth Union members who have been recommended for admission. Every basic party organization and party chapter must take the effective measures in connection with propaganda, education and organization, mostly through the masses' revolutionary movements, to select new members.

Make the party organizations, including the party chapters and committee echelons, always have two groups of comrades -- one being older and experienced and the other being younger with abundant vitality and capacity to develop -- closely combined together. To have only one group or the other always means weaknesses. The two groups complementing each other create a great strength. In the present situation, generally speaking, the percentage of the young is still low. The average age of members in the party as a whole is rather high if it is 39 and is relatively good if it is 30. To increase the number of young members is a guideline within the party's organizing work. But at any time we must adhere to the established criteria in order to guarantee the party's political and ideological qualities.

5598
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DONG NAI PARTY ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] The Party chapter of Dong Nai Province has completed the preparations for issuing Party membership cards to 1,584 Party members in 96 cells and base units during the 3 February wave.

The Party units selected for receiving Party membership cards during this wave are those Party chapters and cells which have been well consolidated with 80 percent or more members qualified to receive the membership cards.

The organization committee of the provincial chapter sends cadres down to the base units so as to check on and guide the member classification process, confirm those qualified to receive their membership cards during this wave and help poorly qualified members overcome their weaknesses and shortcomings so as to make progress and qualify for receiving their membership cards in coming waves.

The Dong Nai Party chapter has launched the competition movement to achieve records to mark the 50th anniversary of the Party. Over 2,000 Youth League members have been selected and given additional training in preparation for acceptance into the Party during the 3 February wave.

1751

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO ACHIEVE COLLECTIVE MASTERY IS BOTH GOAL, MOTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Goal and Motivation of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Along with carrying out the socialist industrialization, to build the working people's collective mastery system is a job of special importance and a common policy of our country's revolution in the new stage. The collective mastery system is built on the basis of the material base, which is the socialist large-scale production now being formed along with the industrialization process. It is the overall goal of the socialist construction and at the same time the basic motivation behind industrialization to move the entire society forward. As the Fourth Party Congress resolution indicates, the collective mastery system consists of being masters of society, Nature and one's self; being political, economic, cultural and social masters; being masters of production installations in the localities and in the country as a whole; and both achieving collective mastery over the community and developing the true freedom of individuals, thus harmoniously uniting individuals with society.

In order to build the mastery system, along with education and raising of concept, we must gradually create a system of political, cultural and social relationships, in which stands out the masters' role of the working people, mainly represented by the state machinery under the party leadership. This system ensures that all activities conform to the objective laws, reflect the will of the social community and all individuals and become institutionalized by law. Our people are courageous, industrious, intelligent and creative. To fully apply this system will free the energy, concentrate the intelligence and develop the mind of the worker class and the nation as a whole, as well as exploit the potential capabilities and step up the revolution.

Being masters in political matters is the people's basic right. It creates the conditions for the working people to wield their power along with leadership by the worker class and at the same time to ensure the destruction of the enemy's acts of objection and sabotage and the defense of the

socialist fatherland. For every cadre and party member there is no purpose loftier than serving the people, "be the truly loyal servant of the people," as President Ho Chi Minh had taught. The acts that violate the rights of citizens and the freedom of men, which are guaranteed by law, and oppress the masses not only go against the goal of the struggle and ideals of the communists but also are criminal offenses. We must firmly eject from the party the elements who have retrograded, changed their character or committed acts of repression against the masses. The judicial organs must sternly deal with those who abuse their power and seriously violate the masters' rights of the people.

The collective mastery system reflects the most basic aspect of the relationship among men in our society. To achieve the mastery system in production, management and distribution is to create an extremely great motivation, to open up the realistic capacity to combine the people's labor with the country's resources, to encourage production development and to raise the social labor productivity. The ownership system in our country is based on all-people and collective ownership of means of production (at the present time some means still belong to individuals). The new management system is being gradually built, improved and perfected. In order to create favorable conditions for workers to really take part in economic management and for the collectivized farmers to join democratic discussions and to decide about everything in their cooperatives and to achieve open and fair distribution, we must gradually build and revise many practical policies. The party resolutions and laws of the state, particularly the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, clearly point to the guidelines and basic measures to be taken to achieve the working people's masters' rights in economic matters, to move production in the right direction for development and to guarantee the interests of the state, collectives and individuals. This also means to achieve the people's right to be the collective masters of the entire country and of every locality and production installation. We must through the realities consider the work that has been done, encourage improvement, continue to move in the right direction that has been favorably opened up in most localities and in many fields and at the same time correct the things that have not been properly done yet. Every effort must be aimed at stepping up production, stabilizing the standard of living, consolidating national defense and security, building the material and technical base of socialism and overcoming the negative phenomena.

To create a rich cultural and spiritual life and to build a fine relationship among men is the basic contents of the collective mastery in cultural and social matters. By educating, persuading, explaining, setting good examples, relying on the organized forces of the masses through organizations, schools, etc. and by mobilizing the social opinion, we can limit and overcome the negative outdated phenomena in the way of living of some people, particularly in cities and towns.

Our country as a whole is starting an emulation movement to raise labor productivity and to fulfill the state plan. To fully achieve the people's right to be collective masters is to create a great force that gives rise to a mass movement to fulfill the urgent tasks and to score realistic achievements to celebrate our party's 50th birthday.

5598

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL URGES PEOPLE TO WORK HARDER, BE MORE CREATIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Full Enthusiasm, Creative Action"]

[Text] In these days of sizzling revolutionary spirit, with full enthusiasm, each and every one of us Vietnamese does wish to score the most brilliant achievements to celebrate our party's 50th birthday. A glorious display of that wish, Sunday 27 January became the day of unified action of the worker class and all working people in all parts of the country. From the capital city of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City to other cities and towns, from enterprises and organs to construction sites and agricultural production installations, millions of people realistically contributed their communist labor to the construction and defense of the country and helped to complete new projects, to create new products, to clean up and beautify places of work and living quarters and to serve the people's public life. The communist Sunday marked a new development of the emulation movement and was an eloquent proof of the enthusiastic feelings and immense love for the vanguard party. From the burning heart of the revolution each of us recognized the meaning of his creative action.

In order to have today, during its entire 50-year history, our party has not ceased to fight and to make sacrifices and overcame so much hardship. The revolution has won a great victory, but on the road it is taking to move forward there still are many difficulties; we still need many more sacrifices and challenges; the fulfillment of the urgent tasks in connection with the economy and the standard of living proposed by the party and state requires from each of us a determination to move forward vigorously and a great sense of responsibility. Yesterday we fought and made sacrifices for the independence and freedom of the fatherland; today we work unselfishly for the prosperity of the country and the fine new life of the people, in which there is each and every one of us. Standing in the vanguard position and the center of the new fight, the worker class leads the labor productivity emulation movement of tens of millions of blue- and white-collar workers. Closely attached to its own glorious party, the worker class always acts by responding to the call of the party and fatherland and does its

best to bring more wealth to society, to raise labor productivity, to resolve urgent problems in connection with the economy and the standard of living and to create a new situation in order to make vigorous progress in our undertaking.

Like the fight on the front to defeat the enemy, the fight aimed at raising labor productivity and work efficiency is an extremely difficult one. A high degree of revolutionary self-consciousness, the deep revolutionary feelings and a scientific labor organization are the factors that determine success in this fight. These are also the factors of top importance for a well-organized emulation movement.

On the basis of the lessons learned in the past years' emulation movements and the communist Sunday experiences, let us activate and fully exploit the existing and potential capabilities in order to promote a vigorous, widespread and continuous development of the emulation movement. Direct the entire movement toward striving to successfully fulfill the urgent tasks proposed by the party and to victoriously carry out the state plan this year. Considering emulation as an order from his own heart and mind, every collective and individual must work unselfishly, be creative, work harder and better and score more brilliant achievements.

The emulation movement to celebrate the three big holidays this year must reach new labor productivities and be the fine symbol of a socialist emulation movement that has been launched and from now on is spreading all over our country.

5598

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS--The party organizations in Haiphong City are ready to issue party membership cards to nearly 20,000 members, about 40 percent of the total city membership. Some 312 party chapters and primary organizations in Haiphong have completed work on inspection, confirmation of eligibility, record checking, picture taking and filling out affiliation forms. Among the recipients in this first distribution wave are party organizations and chapters which have been consolidated properly, with more than 80 percent of eligible party members. They will also make public the lists of eligibles to invite comments from the local people. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 p 1] 9203

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC SECURITY-PROTECTING TASK TO BE FULFILLED BY ALL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Protecting Economic Security"]

[Text] Just like protecting political security and social order, protecting economic security is a permanent important task of the party, the state and all our people. Building the material and technical base of socialism, carrying on the scientific and technical revolution and industrializing the country is the central task of the socialist revolution in our country. Economic strength is the material base of national defense and the material condition for consolidating the production relationships, achieving distribution based on labor and improving the material and cultural living standard of the people.

Building socialism from a poor and backward economy that has been devastated by many aggressive wars of the imperialists and international reactionaries is an extremely difficult undertaking. Every one of us must work extremely hard and use in the best way possible labor, land, equipment and capital to feed himself and to save money for the building and defense of the country and building of the new life. We must ceaselessly raise labor productivity and maintain the precious wealth we produce. It is very hard to create material wealth, but it is very easy to damage or lose it. In order to successfully build socialism and to strongly defend the socialist fatherland, we must overcome at any cost the situation in which the social labor productivity does not increase because the organization of labor and production management is not very good and because the protection of the economy is still loose, which allows stealing and destructive phenomena to happen. The enemies of socialism and our country, the stubborn counter-revolutionaries who refuse to be transformed and the international reactionaries and imperialists who collude with each other always watch for our mistakes to sow destruction as they hope to weaken us.

Many managers of production installations have ceased to be vigilant and have not really cared about protecting the state properties. The reasons for machine breakdowns and storehouse fires remain unknown as they blamed them on human errors, which they disregarded since nobody was responsible.

Protecting economic security and state properties is the direct collective responsibility of every labor team, production unit, shop, enterprise, organ, store, cooperative, etc. Every component has its own responsibility. All leaders of basic units like enterprises, work sites, stores, etc. are directly and totally responsible for the security of their own units. The persons who are assigned to be in charge and to organize security bear the actual responsibility. No matter in what unit one must strictly observe the security protection regulations. Maintaining economic security and common properties is also the permanent important responsibility of party organizations, trade unions, Youth Union chapters in all production units, labor teams, etc., which must supervise and ensure the implementation of such regulations and the correct observation of technical programs and labor procedures. Being the country's collective masters, the communists, communist youths, workers and collectivized farmers must protect the common properties as if they protect their own life. Undermining the economy and inflicting losses on our properties, the enemy attacks everybody's life. While we still do not have enough cotton materials to supply the standard quantities, the saboteurs have set fire to tens of tons of cotton at one time. These culprits deserve being guillotined!

The serious phenomena mentioned above must be quickly stopped by a tightly-organized protection setup everywhere, by the effective activities of the state machinery and by the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship, party organizations and revolutionary mass organizations of our working people.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRIORITY USE OF POWER. WATER DECLARED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Concentrate Power Sources to Fight Drought and Use Water to Recondition the Fallow Fields and Start Transplanting Spring Rice"]

[Text] Recently, the Prime Minister has sent a telegram to the comrades Chairmen of People's Administrative Committees in all provinces and cities of the North and a number of sectors having to do with the management and utilization of power sources that need to be used in concentrated fashion to fight drought and yield water to recondition fallow fields in preparation for spring rice transplanting.

The telegram reads:

At the present moment we are in the period for reconditioning fallow fields so as to transplant the spring rice, and the power requirements needed to fight drought are extremely demanding. In order to have enough power to serve production during the 5th month-spring crop, the Prime Minister has taken the following decisions:

1. To cut off entirely the power for the countryside and to partially cut out the power used for lighting in the towns of North Vietnam according to guidelines of the electric power sector.
2. The pumping stations must strictly implement the operating plans and guarantee an adequate number of pumps running in accordance with the plans worked out between the power and the irrigation sectors.
3. The provincial and city people's administrative committees as well as the power regulating committees of the provinces and cities must provide tight control of the power-using base units so as to save power and concentrate its use on the fight against drought.
4. The Ministry of Irrigation will be the main organ coordinating its work with the Ministry of Coal and Power and the Ministry of Agriculture in order to implement the above decisions. In case of units and individuals who fail to strictly implement these decisions or who violate the regulations regarding power use, thus causing damage to production, they must be dealt with severely or brought to court.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL REPORT AS OF 15 JANUARY 1980

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "North Vietnam: Relatively Good Winter Crop Being Harvested With a Sense of Urgency; Active Fight Against Drought, 5th-month Crop Transplanting and Seedling Protection - South Vietnam: Main Crop Relatively Good With 59 Percent of Total Area Harvested; Winter-Spring Rice Transplantation Reaches 78 Percent of the Cultivated Area Planned"]

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, by 15 January, the provinces of South Vietnam have harvested almost 990,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, reaching 59 percent of the total area transplanted. The provinces of the former 5th Zone (Phu Khanh excepted) have completed the harvesting. The provinces having speedily worked on the harvest are: Tay Ninh 91.3 percent, Ben Tre 90.5 percent, Song Be 84.7 percent, Lam Dong 84.1 percent. All in all, the harvest speed of many provinces is faster than last year (taking the same date as cut date) but it is still slow as compared with the seasonal situation and with the ripening speed of the rice, especially in the case of those provinces which have transplanted late. The rice harvested is relatively good on the area which so far has been harvested, the productivity is holding up as projected, and the provinces in the Mekong delta in particular reach 2.2 to 2.5 tons of paddy per hectare.

Also by 15 January, the whole country has transplanted and sown floating rice up to 720,000 hectares, reaching 41.2 percent of the planned area. Of this figure, the North has transplanted 193,286 hectares, reaching 18.1 percent of the planned area. In the last few weeks the North has concentrated on transplanting the 5th-month rice seedlings which have come to the right stage of development. The 314-rice has been transplanted on 156,000 hectares, representing 80.7 percent of the transplanted area. According to reports coming from 12 provinces and cities in the North, the area wanting in irrigation water for sowing and transplanting comes to 105,000 hectares. The various localities are concentrating their efforts to fight against drought, to break the fallow fields, to plough and harrow them, and to speed up the sowing and transplanting speed.

The transplanted rice strikes roots fast, is green and has few pests.

A number of cooperatives have also started to do the first wave of weeding so as to be able to do early transplanting.

The provinces and cities of the North have transferred to the fields 2.6 million tons of organic fertilizer for the rice plants, they continue to process and produce more green manure, pond mud, and 58,000 tons of azolla (which is gathered and left to ferment). In the last few days, the weather has been favorable to the development of azolla. In ten days, the provinces of North Vietnam have spread and grown 33,000 more hectares of azolla, thus raising the present azolla area up to 76,000 hectares.

The provinces and cities of the North have started to harvest the winter crop, they have pulled up the manioc roots in time for the ploughing and harrowing and transplanting of spring rice and making preparation for the new manioc crop. According to initial statistics, the North has harvested 24,444 hectares of manioc, 22,549 hectares of potato and 2,459 hectares of yam. The potato productivity is good on the harvested area.

The various localities continue to prepare seed for the spring vegetable and secondary crops.

Also by 15 January, the provinces and cities of South Vietnam have transplanted and sown 525,000 hectares of land, reaching 78 percent of the planned winter-spring rice area. Four provinces transplanted more than the area planned: Kien Giang 159.9 percent, Dong Thap 106.3 percent, Hau Giang 104.2 percent, and An Giang 102.9 percent. The provinces with good transplanting speed are: Ben Tre 95.6 percent, Tien Giang 93.7 percent, Thuan Hai 86.7 percent, Long An 82.3 percent. Of the newly transplanted fields 67,000 hectares are attacked by pests while tens of thousands of hectares are wanting in irrigation water. The various localities are concentrating on eliminating the pests and fighting the drought so as to save the rice.

By now the best time for transplanting the winter-spring rice has gone by in the South but following their traditions a number of areas still continue to transplanting and sowing floating rice so as to fulfill the area plans.

1751

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING RICE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Intensive Cultivation of Fifth-Month and Spring Rice"]

[Text] Cultivating fifth-month and spring rice intensively means implementing a system of linked measures in an integrated and synchronized manner in order to have a high yield. If any element is slighted, that element will reduce the effectiveness of the other elements and reduce the rice yield. Depending on the region and place, the weakest element must be given attention and made stronger.

The experiences of the 1978/1979 fifth-month and spring season show that the rice yields were poor because of wet weather, old seedlings and a lack of fertilizer and because the rice stooled poorly. In a number of areas the rice headed early and it encountered cold weather and a high percentage of the grains were hollow.

This fifth-month and spring season, there was an extended period of drought. The average number of hours of sunlight was greater than that in many years and, therefore, the amount of water that evaporated was greater, averaging 130-150 millimeters per month. The drought had a great effect on the growth of the seedlings and duckweed and on the speed of soil preparation. There was little stable manure and the amount of chemical fertilizer was limited. The fifth-month and spring rice transplanting schedule coincided with Tet and the period for harvesting the winter crop.

The specific situation mentioned above requires that guidance be really close, that the fifth-month and spring rice be transplanted with correct densities using seedlings

of the proper age and that the entire area be transplanted during the best season. The laborers and draft power must be concentrated on quickly loosening and plowing the soil and doing the transplanting on schedule. A great effort must be made to transplant 50 to 70 percent of the spring rice area before Tet. Attention must be given to transplanting [the seedlings] slightly closer together each year in order to ensure the necessary number of heads per unit of area. If there is enough light, water must be drained off in order to keep the rice from stooling excessively or stooling late.

The basic requirement of the fifth-month and spring season is to ensure "safe and adequate seedlings, transplant safely and with the correct densities and ensure that the rice heads safely." Immediately, the situation must be investigated to see how many fifth-month seedlings have been sown and what percentage of a field one [field] of seedlings can transplant. From this, the area transplanted in fifth-month rice and the area transplanted in spring rice must be clearly determined. In the middle of January 1980, investigations must be made and the proportion of seedlings to fields transplanted in Nong Nghiep 8 rice must be calculated. As for the remaining area, the needs concerning late spring varieties such as Dwarf Tran Chau, Nong Nghiep 23, Nong Nghiep 75-6, Nong Nghiep 75-10 TH2 and so on must be calculated in order to make plans for sowing seedlings closely or sowing directly and to ensure that the entire area is sown and transplanted.

In the south, the extended drought caused the 1979 tenth-month crop to be sown, transplanted and harvested late. The localities must satisfactorily guide the harvesting. Laborers must be deployed in order to ensure that the harvesting is done quickly and to ensure that the soil is worked and that the winter-spring rice is sown on schedule. Attention must be given to short-term varieties, especially to planthopper-resistant varieties in former Nam Bo.

In both the north and the south, there is a shortage of fertilizer. In the north, an effort must be made to quickly propagate winter duckweed, both increasing the amount of seed and having duckweed to plow under on the spot to serve as the main fertilizer for the fifth-month and spring rice. The stable manure must be reserved for applying the main fertilizer to areas that do not have

duckweed. Places that grow many sweetpotatoes can use the cuttings as fertilizer. During the drought, a movement to use pond mud and produce and process various types of organic fertilizers such as stable manure, garbage and green leaves must be promoted.

Applying inorganic fertilizer to the winter-spring crop achieves greater results than applying it to the tenth-month crop. There is little nitrate fertilizer; it must be used in a really economical and rational way. The nitrate fertilizer must be reserved for applying additional fertilizer to the rice when it is stooling and when it is about to boot. Nitrate fertilizer must be mixed with 5 to 10 parts of well-rotted stable manure and silt and applied evenly. Cooperative members must be mobilized to role nitrate fertilizer pellets for insertion at the base of the rice in order to increase the yields. Naturally, there must be a suitable system of work points in order to stimulate each person to carry out such intensive cultivation measures as transplanting closely, applying nitrate fertilizer pellets and so on.

Along with intensively cultivating the fifth-month and spring rice this year, conditions for intensively cultivating next year's [crop] must be prepared satisfactorily. Immediately, the cooperatives and production companies must organize fifth-month and spring rice seed propagation units and teams in order to ready good seed paddy -- seed paddy that will have a high rate of sprouting, that is pure and free of harmful insects and diseases and that is free of weed seed -- for next year and completely do away with the situation in which the rice heads at two or three different times.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

WAYS TO PROMOTE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Dec 79 p 1

[Article: "Promote Production and Intensive Cultivation of Industrial Crops"]

[Text] After grain, promoting the production and intensive cultivation of industrial crops in order to satisfy the requirements for supplying raw materials for industry and quickly increasing the sources of export goods is a very important task. Our potential concerning the production of industrial crops is very great. Our country extends from the 9th to the 23rd parallel; there are many regions with different climates and different types of arable land that are suited to many types of industrial crops having high economic value. For example, there is rubber in eastern Nam Bo; coffee in Tay Nguyen, Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh; tobacco in Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh and other provinces; rushes in the coastal provinces; and soybeans in eastern Nam Bo, Tay Nguyen, the northern mountain regions and other regions. Many localities and farms have had high yields for each type of crop. There are still great capabilities for expanding the area by reclaiming wasteland and increasing the number of crops per year and for using intensive cultivation to increase the yield of the industrial crops.

However, in recent years, the production of industrial crops has increased very slowly. Increases concerning short-term crops have not been notable and the area for many crops has even declined. Average yields for industrial crops are low and quality is poor; the state can purchase only small amounts of products and [the amount of] agricultural products exported every year, such as tobacco and peanuts, is declining.

The above situation has many causes. As for the objective aspects, our agriculture has expanded slowly because of the problems caused by the extended war that could not be overcome in a short period of time. Productive labor is still manual and productivity is low. At the same time, grain is the leading problem and great efforts must be concentrated on solving it.

As for the subjective aspects and shortcomings, these are above all the result of the fact that the localities do not thoroughly understand the resolutions of the party and state concerning producing industrial crops. Planning specific locations for each specialized cultivation area has not been carried out seriously. A number of policies concerning prices and purchasing have irrational points but they are slow to be corrected.

The present need for agricultural products for consumption and export is very great. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee put forth the task of promoting the production of industrial crops, with particular attention given to types of crops that can be exported in large quantities such as coffee, tea, rubber, tobacco, mulberry leaves, jute, rushes and so on. The state has adjusted the purchase price of many types of agricultural products and in the near future will promulgate many other stimulation policies.

In the coming period, the production of types of crops for which there are large consumer and export needs and for which specialized cultivation areas can be built must be promoted; immediately, efforts must be concentrated on the existing types of crops and crops that require small investments and that soon yield products. As for crops consumed immediately without being processed industrially, especially food products such as peanuts, sesame, soybeans, sugarcane and so on, besides building concentrated specialized cultivation regions, the expansion of dispersed growing areas in the collective and family sectors and the planting of single crops and the planting of companion crops must be promoted in order to improve the lives of the people on the spot and increase the amount of products for society. The concentrated production regions must plan areas for planting industrial crops and make specific plans to build fields in accord with reorganizing production at the district level with the aim of creating regions having many agricultural commodity products.

The cooperatives must concentrate on intensive cultivation. They must expand the area for planting new high-yield varieties and, above all, ensure that there is enough good seed, have a high percentage that sprout and sow with correct densities. Fertilizer is the decisive factor for crop yields. The cooperatives must coordinate drying and decaying [manure] with working the soil where this is possible. The production and use of organic fertilizer in coordination with chemical fertilizers must be promoted in a rational way to achieve great economic results. Things must be done in accord with the best sowing schedule; attention must be given to turning the soil on schedule and harmful insects and diseases must be eliminated promptly.

Attention must be given to harvesting, processing and storing in order to obtain the full amount and the specifications for raw materials must be ensured, especially for agricultural export products.

The coming spring season is the season for planting many types of industrial crops. The cooperatives must deploy laborers to ensure that the sowing of the various types of industrial crops is done on schedule as recorded in the plans, just as for the food production plans.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG HOG POPULATION--An Giang Province has formulated plans for the control and supply of breeder hogs and animal feed among state farms, cooperatives and families so as to increase its hog population to 150,000 head in 1980. The provincial grain sector will provide various state-run hog breeding establishments with 12,500 to 2,000 tons [as printed] of bran annually while districts in the province have been instructed to zone off 2,000 hectares to grow vegetables and subsidiary crops for the processing of animal feed. [BK03145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Feb 80 BK]

SOUTHERN WINTER-SPRING RICE--To date the province and cities from Quang-nam-Danang to Minh Hai have transplanted 594,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling nearly 90 percent of the planned acreage. The provinces in the Mekong River Delta region alone have accounted for nearly 400,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--At a conference held recently to evaluate the results of grain collection in the province in 1979, the Minh Hai Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee affirmed that thanks to the close coordination of various organs and sectors concerned, in 1979 Minh Hai Province was able to collect 92,000 tons of grain. This figure, however, is still low compared to the previous years and represents only 71 percent of the set target. In 1980, to satisfactorily implement the provincial party committee's directive on the grain collection tasks, Minh Hai will strive to collect as many as 200,000 tons of grain. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK]

HAI HUNG SPRING RICE--As of 25 February agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province transplanted 64,000 hectares of spring rice, fulfilling 55.6 percent of the planned acreage. However, the cultivation of the spring rice in the province is still slow compared to the same period last year. Tens of thousands of laborers have now been mobilized on a temporary basis to complete the transplanting work on the remaining area by early March. [BK041531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK]

THAI BINH SPRING RICE--Over the past 5 days Thai Binh Province transplanted another 13,000 hectares of spring rice, thus bringing the total area transplanted so far to 53 percent of the planned norm. The province has mobilized 30,000 laborers and 15,000 cadres, soldiers and students to participate in transplanting spring rice, striving to complete this work before 10 March. Thai Binh has also lent 12,000 tons of paddy to the state. [BK041531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Feb 80 BK]

PADDY FOR FERTILIZER--Through a campaign to economize on grain consumption during the Tet holidays, cooperatives in Thai Binh Province have collected more than 3,500 tons of paddy in the form of loan from their members to exchange with the state for nitrogenous fertilizer to care for spring crops. Members of the Vu Thang cooperative have also sold tens of tons of chicken and pork to the state. [BK041531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Feb 80 BK]

POTATOES FOR FERTILIZER--The districts in the delta region of Ha Son Binh Province have turned over nearly 3,000 tons of potatoes to the state in exchange for nitrogenous fertilizer to care for spring rice and subsidiary crops. Districts which have exchanged from 400 to 1,300 tons of potatoes for nitrogenous fertilizer are Thanh Oai, Phu Xuyen, My Duc and Thuong Tin. Cooperatives in the province plan to exchange 10,000 tons of potatoes with the state for nitrogenous fertilizer needed to carry out intensive cultivation of spring crops. [BK041531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE--Peasants in the rice rich districts of Binh Tri Thien Province are intensively securing water for the cultivation of rice on 96 to 98 percent of the area slated for this 5th month-spring crop season. To date local cooperatives have moved 234,150 tons [as heard] of organic fertilizer to the ricefields to care for 64,195 hectares of rice. Efforts have also been made by various localities in the province to save more than 3,000 hectares of rice seriously affected by drought. [BK041531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

POLISH-AIDED PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PLANT INAUGURATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Thinh Liet Prestressed Concrete Plant Inaugurated"]

[Text] Recently, the prestressed concrete plant at Thinh Liet has been inaugurated.

The plant, built with the assistance of the Polish People's Republic, is the first heavy concrete plant ever built by Poland in a foreign country.

Its production is highly mechanized, covering nearly all heavy work; sand, shingles, stone, cement, etc. are transported into the plant by trains moving on appropriate rails. The machines will grind, sieve, sort out and clean up the supplies and raw materials before sending them over on conveyor belts to mixers for mortar production. Mortar, in turn, will be carted to the molds on two conveyor belts. The molds have a special structure, a system of vibrators and a device for ironing and pressing concrete panels to straighten them out.

The maximum output of the plant could reach 25,000 cubic meters of prestressed concrete a year, including all kinds of panels and beams, such as the 6m x 1.5m panel with 5 protruding holes, the 3.5m x 1.2m panel with 3 protruding holes, and beams of 6m and 4.8m, etc.

A system of cranes will feed these panels of cast concrete to an oven for an 8-hour drying process in a 100° C temperature and under 1.7 atmospheres.

In building the plant and conducting trial runs, our cadres and workers and the Polish technicians have done their best to overcome difficulties and develop initiatives to ensure completion in time as well as construction quality. Presently, the plant is striving to develop its capability, proceeding toward the production of many items to serve the construction needs of the Hanoi people.

9203

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BAI BANG PAPER FACTORY NEARS COMPLETION

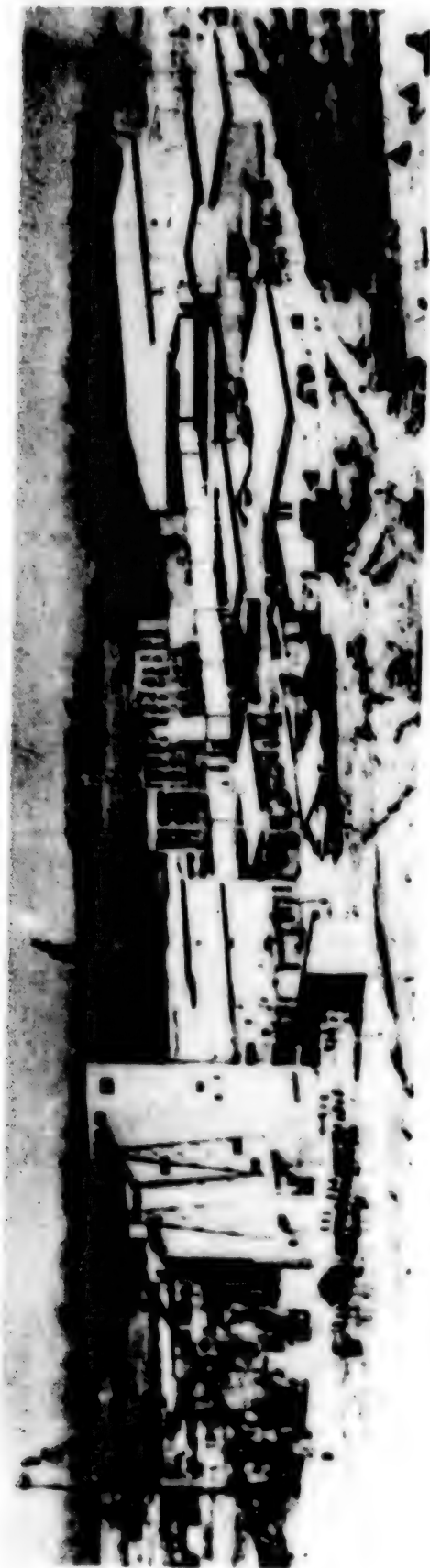
Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Cao Viet Hoa]

[Text]

Making achievements to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the glorious party, forces participating in construction of the Bai Bang Paper Factory in Vinh Phu Province are accelerating the rate of construction on projects bearing the name 3-2. Machine Installation Enterprise 3 has made efforts to complete three projects 12 days ahead of schedule: dismantling and sealing 4,000 cubic meters of sheet metal in the thermoelectric steam boiler; roofing and sealing the pipe bridge wall with a total amount of 9,600 cubic meters; and installing 411 tons of equipment in the paper pulping shop. At the present time, the enterprise is urgently installing two turbines and two generators of the electric shop, striving to complete the work before 3 February. The Bai Bang Construction Enterprise is concentrating efforts to spread 4,000 square meters of asphalt on roads and fields and to construct 4 kilometers of underground pipe.

With crash construction methods and synchronization of each project, the entire work site is determined during 1980 to place a 28,000-kilowatt electric power shop and a 25-ton paper pulping shop into operation.



Bai Bang Paper Factory

7300
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

PROTECTION OF RIVER-TRANSPORTED GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Collective Masters of the Rivers"]

[Text] We have in our country a network of intricate inland waterways representing tens of thousands of kilometers of natural communication lines that are extremely favorable to river transportation. The cost of river transportation is furthermore cheap, equivalent to only one fifth of the cost of road transportation. It takes little fuel. Accessories and replacement parts and machinery that need to be imported do not come to much. River transportation also presents many more advantages than railroad or plain road transportation. Annually the river transportation sector accounts for one third of the total volume of commodities transported in the whole country.

In 1980, according to the State plan, with river transportation vigorously expanded in the delta areas of North, Central and South Vietnam, the river transported volume should increase by 13 percent as compared to last year. To achieve that aim, the cadres and workers of the river transportation sector should make great efforts not only in the repair and manufacture of more barges and boats, in increasing the stevedoring capacity on the wharves, in keeping commodities and equipment well in storage, but also they need to put into application efficient methods, overcoming the widespread and continued negative phenomena of commodities getting stolen and lost.

In the years of fighting the Americans for national salvation, the ranks of our ship captains, sailors and workers had chalked up many achievements in fighting and work. Under the vicious bombings of the enemy, they still fulfilled their tasks, guaranteed that building materials and commodities be transported in time so as to serve the economy, national defense and the people's living standard. Since the end of the war, the sector has throughout been able to form a large pool of solid ship captains who are capable of command and are experienced pilots. An equally large body of workers and sailors were also formed and trained in practical work. Many ships and ship convoys in the recent past have had outstanding achievements,

set good examples showing their spirit of collective ownership, and protected their equipment and commodities such as the boat group number 409 of enterprise 208, the ships TD36 and TU41 of enterprise 202, etc. The achievements of these units are directly linked to their spirit of responsibility, the capacity of leadership and political level of the ship captains. The entire collective stood firm in the face of the storm and consistently did their duties.

In the ranks of ship captains, there are still not a few who only do their duties as pilots and who have yet to realize fully their functions as leaders. The checking made on the crew before leaving a port is done perfunctorily. The principles of transportation security are not being upheld. The organization of the watch over the commodities and equipment when the boats are in port has not been well done; there are even cases of captains seeing illegal trading activities going on and yet closing their eyes to it. Such negligence provides the very conditions for easy operation by thieves. There are also a number of ship captains in league with the thieves or being at the very head of serious robbery attempts that are done in subtle ways or sometimes in blatant fashion to steal State property. These criminal perpetrators must be severely punished.

The protection of river transported commodities is an important task of the river transportation sector in the fight against negative phenomena. We are fully capable of stopping and even eliminating this thievery, first through truly tight organization and management, going from the boat groups to the transportation enterprises themselves, then going through every link from stevedoring to transportation to delivery. The immediate question that needs be attended is that we must strengthen the responsibility area of the transportation enterprise directors and get the ship captains to truly implement their functions as they are the direct persons in charge of the boat groups moving on the rivers. The log of the ship captains on each trip needs to be strictly implemented and must be controlled on a regular basis. The spots where the ships stop along the way must also be at the coordinates and at the locations previously determined. The enterprise directors have the responsibility of constantly watching and controlling the activities of the ship captains and solve in timely fashion the problems that come up along the way. It is also extremely important to look after and take better care of the living conditions of the cadres and workers on the ships as a whole, especially of the supply of food and food-stuff and their cooking.

The public security sector has the responsibility of breaking up the operational points of concentration of crooks on the waterways, thus creating the conditions for the transportation boat groups to protect their commodities. With ship captains fully aware of their responsibilities, with Party organizations and the labor unions and the Youth League people doing well their jobs, there can be no crooks out to steal State property.

LABOR

PREMIER'S DIRECTIVE DEALS WITH LABOR PRODUCTIVITY EMULATION MOVEMENT

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 31 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] On 22 January 1980, the premier of the government issued a directive on the organization of the emulation movement to increase labor productivity and successfully complete the 1980 state plan in order to celebrate the three great yearly holidays.

After analyzing the merits and shortcomings of the emulation movement last year, the premier's directive stresses the following tasks involved in the conduct of the emulation movement in 1980: Satisfactory organization and guidance of the 1980 concerted emulation movement with the aim of developing all potentials and positive elements, vigorously increasing social labor productivity and work efficiency, making preparations for combat readiness more effective and endeavoring to successfully complete the 1980 state plan which has indicated that the central task is to produce plenty of grain and foodstuffs and other items for consumption and exportation and to score outstanding achievements to celebrate the three great holidays in 1980.

Emulation must have a comprehensive theme dealing with the need to simultaneously step up production; to stabilize and improve the people's life; to pay attention to consolidating national defense, maintaining public order and security and standing ready to fight to defend the fatherland; and also to exert every effort to overcome negative manifestations in the society and to intensify the movement to build a new life style and a new socialist man.

Each sector and level--especially the central level--must promptly examine problems encountered by production installations, focus all activities on promoting these installations, guide and help the latter map out positive and sound plans and simultaneously create the necessary conditions for them to develop their own potentials, to emulate in increasing labor productivity and to successfully carry out the assigned plans.

The premier's directive also outlines the substance and specific requirements of the emulation movement for all national economic sectors.

To ensure good results for the 1980 concerted emulation movement, the premier's directive indicates the following 6 organizational measures to be taken to promote the movement:

1. Strictly respect the masses' right to collective ownership in production and distribution; regularly convene conferences of workers and civil servants; strongly develop the spirit of self-sufficiency without relying on the high levels and foreign countries while striving to overcome difficulties and to fulfill tasks; vigorously bring creativeness into play in emulation and intensify the "everyone makes an innovation and every technical cadre suggests a topic" drive aimed at correcting weaknesses and furthering central tasks in the production process so as to stimulate and increase labor productivity.
2. Regularly apply the practice of reporting on workdays and trying to earn merits and closely coordinate it with the struggle against negativism among production and task performing teams and units at the grassroots level.
3. Continue to satisfactorily recapitulate and disseminate typical progressive experiences among production installations and at the higher levels.
4. Strictly implement the commendation and reward policy and system and ensure that commendations and rewards are given out promptly and appropriately while at the same time urgently studying and improving this system.
5. Encourage the organization of emulation movements between our cadres and workers and specialists and workers of the socialist countries--especially the Soviet Union--at work sites set up with the friendly countries' aid. Each emulation drive must require a pledge by both sides and be followed by preliminary reports, commendations and rewards. For the year 1980 in particular, at the projects built with the Soviet Union's aid, an emulation drive to commemorate Lenin's 110th birthday must be launched apart from the emulation drives aimed at celebrating our three major national holidays.
6. The most decisive key measure is to strengthen party leadership and to intensify cooperation between state agencies and mass organizations.

Finally, the premier's directive points out: "The heads of various sectors and levels must mobilize their managerial apparatuses to closely watch the emulation movement, to do their best to create premises and favorable conditions for this movement and to lead it toward the three revolutions and economic and technical topics; there must be a close coordination with the mass organizations to make preliminary and recapitulative reports and to hold emulation congresses and also coordination with trade unions to motivate workers and civil servants to emulate in promoting agriculture; it is also necessary to satisfactorily organize the emulation movement to overcome all difficulties in production and daily life, the movement to set up socialist labor teams and units, the movement to earn three high ratings, the movement to make innovations...."

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

ASIA SERIAL REPORTS

JAPAN REPORT
KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT
MONGOLIA REPORT
SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT
VIETNAM REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

APRIL-3-80

~~SS~~
D.D.